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found; but by this mode of collecting the rain, an accurate mode of estimating this is within our reach.

To this branch, namely, an examination of solid and gaseous matter brought in the rain from each direction, I hope, on a future occasion, to find time to turn my attention to.

Rev. H. Lloyd read an extract from a letter from Edward W. Chetwode, Esq., describing a remarkable lunar halo and paraselene, seen in the Queen's County, on the night of the 21st of May.

"I send a rough sketch of what struck me last night as a most beautiful and uncommon appearance, seen from our hall-door at twelve o'clock: the moon, with cruciform rays, surrounded by a halo; two bright spots *in directum* with the horizontal arm of the cross, on the periphery of the halo; a crescent light, not quite so intense as the horizontal spots, also on the periphery, *in directum* with the perpendicular axis of the cross; and at a considerable distance above it (perhaps the distance of halo-radius) another much larger crescent, looking as if it were the base of another halo circle. The sky had a good many of those electric sweepings of light through it at the time. No doubt there was a fourth bright spot on the halo, but it was hid by a dense mass of trees. The two horizontal spots, which were very bright, had decided rainbow colours, strongly marked."

The second figure in the lithographic plate at the end of the part represents the phenomenon described by Mr. Chetwode.

The phenomenon was likewise seen in the neighbourhood of Dublin, although not in so developed a form. The following are the notes of its appearance, as observed at Sandy-Cove, by Digby Starkey, Esq.

"Ten minutes after eleven, P.M. Wind N.W. Mist across the sky to the North, East, and South, in striæ, as represented above. The line passing through the moon, and the eastern and western mock moons, dipped a little to the

South West. The illuminated line from the western mock moon was not traceable to any distance, nor did a mock moon appear in the North, opposite to the moon. The red rays were next the moon. The phenomenon was faint and ill-defined; the eastern and upper moons scarcely discernible. It disappeared in about half an hour after it was first observed.

" No observation being taken at these hours at the Magnetic Observatory, there is no record of the phenomenon as observed there. But the observer at ten, P. M. has noted as follows:—Sky all covered with very fine long cirrostrati, extending across the entire sky from North to South. Haze visible about the moon. The barometer, at this hour, stood at 29.978; the thermometer at 48.4; wet thermometer, 47.1.

Professor Allman made the following observations on the same phenomenon.

Observed between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M., on the 21st May, 1845, a thin haze spreading over the sky. The arm of the cross which approached more nearly to the horizontal was slightly inclined to the horizon, at an angle which, as far as the unassisted eye could determine, might have been about 15°. The other arm was perpendicular to this. The diameter of the circle included within the halo was equal to about forty diameters of the moon. At the points where the cross, if produced, would have intersected the halo, were paraselene. The two lateral paraselene were more constant in their appearance than the superior, which was visible only two or three times during the observation. The lower part of the halo was not visible. The moon itself was immediately surrounded by an ordinary blur-like halo, which was more intensely luminous than the cross, and within the margins of which it was wholly confined. The extremities of the paraselene, which were placed upon the halo, were obscurely prismatic; but I could determine nothing satisfactory as to the order of the colours. The arms of the cross were intermittent in visibility, that which was opposite to the left hand of the spectator being the most so.

After 11 o'clock the appearance became more and more obscure, until the cross was replaced by an obscure blur. The paraselenæ also disappeared, while the halo, though diminished in brightness, continued some time longer.

June 9, 1845.

CAPTAIN LARCOM, R. E., Vice-President, in the Chair.

James Claridge, Esq., Adolphus Cooke, Esq., Windham Goold, Esq., Charles Croker King, M. D., and Charles Wye Williams, Esq., were elected Members of the Academy.

Mr. Richard Sharpe read a notice of a new electric clock, on the principle of Mr. Wheatstone's telegraphic instruments.

The Rev. Charles Graves made a further communication relative to Algebraic Triplets, and their Geometric Interpretation.

Besides the system of algebraic triplets developed in former communications to the Academy, Mr. Graves has conceived another, which appears to admit of an interpretation in some respects more closely analogous to Mr. Warren's geometrical representation of imaginary quantities.

As the symbol $\sqrt{-1}$ may be taken to indicate a rotation in the plane of x from the axis of x to the axis of y, it seems natural to conceive another symbol representing a rotation in the plane of xz, from the axis of x to the axis of z. The repetition of either of these operations would reverse the direction of a right line originally placed on the axis of x: and